

REMARKS

Response to Objections

As noted above and regarding paragraph 1 of the Office Action, Applicant has reviewed the abstract under Abstract of Disclosure in the application as filed, and found the word count to be 150 words. Since this is in compliance with the 150 word limit, Applicant requests that the Office withdraw the objection to the abstract as filed.

Response to Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Office relies on the following references in support of the rejections:

Reference A (ADS website)	www.adst.com	June 8 and August 12, 2001
Curiel	US 5,913,543	June 22, 1999
Monroe	US 2002/0036565	March 28, 2002

The following rejections have been applied by the Office:

1. Claims 1-4, 6-12 and 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ref. A in view of Curiel;
2. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ref. A in view of Monroe; and
3. Claims 5 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ref. A in view of Curiel, as applied to claims 1 and 10, and further in view of Monroe.

Applicant has amended claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 22, and added new claims 26-29 to further distinguish Applicant's claimed invention, and to enable allowance of the claims.

Support for these added claims and amendments may be found throughout the specification, and particularly in paragraphs 0001, 0006, 0007 and 0019 of Applicant's application as filed. Claim 24 has been canceled and the elements incorporated into claim 22.

In response to the rejections of applicant's claims 1-25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), applicant provides a summary of the present invention and presents a reasoned analysis and factual inquiry under the factors presented in *Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kansas City*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to establish a case of nonobviousness. The factual inquiries enunciated in *Graham* include:

- A. Determining the scope and content of the prior art;
- B. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
- C. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
- D. Evaluating evidence of secondary considerations.

Summary of Applicant's Claimed Invention

Applicant claims a system and method for implementing temporary informational placards that meet the requirements of regulatory agencies such as state motor vehicle and public safety agencies. The claimed system and method is readily adaptable to meeting regulatory requirements in a multiplicity of state and federal jurisdictions. It is capable of meeting requirements for a wide variety of informational placards, including those for motor vehicle tags and handicap permits. A further benefit of the claimed invention is a placard that provides a commercially professional appearance.

The current invention provides an article and method for generating temporary license plate identification plates. An embodiment of the invention is a finished tag comprising a cardboard tag preprinted with fixed information and a transparent label imprinted with variable information which, when affixed to the preprinted cardboard tag, contain all information required to comply with jurisdictional regulatory requirements. A computer-implemented method comprises software that is used to determine an expiration date for the license plate based on the current date, and determines variable information such as expiration date, vehicle identification number

(VIN), vehicle model year, vehicle make, vehicle model, vehicle purchaser name and salesperson name. Information required by regulatory agencies for informational placards may be accessed from a database by the computer. The software then causes the required information to be sent to a printer where it is printed on a transparent label. The transparent label is capable of being affixed to many substrates, such as a preprinted cardboard tag that is then mounted in a vehicle license plate holder or made clearly visible in vehicle rear window. The transparent label comprises an optically transparent film having a permanent clear self-adhesive on one side and a glossy clear finish on the opposite side where variable information is imprinted.

Claims 1, 10 and 22 are especially representative of the subject matter where the Office has erred in the application of claim rejections for obviousness.

Determining the Scope and Content of the Prior Art

Reference A (ADS Website)

Reference A, cited by the Office, is a home page company profile for a company known as Automated Dealer Services of Texas (ADS) and an associated product description of Express Tag comprising one paragraph and five bulleted features and benefits. Reference A is a rather sparse disclosure that describes a password protected internet application, known as ExpressTag, that enables a dealer to output a clear printed film to a local laser jet or inkjet printer that is applied to a red tag blank. This is described as a next generation enhancement to a manual system referred to as the Texas Plate Marker (TPM). Reference A The internet application automates the process of completing red tags including automatic 21-day processing, and produces professional looking dealer red tags. The disclosed application enables a dealership to capture and record demographic and survey information of each vehicle owner and vehicle at the time of sale.

Curiel

The primary feature disclosed in this reference is means for providing a tamper evident and counterfeit resisting informational article. It describes a tamper evident informational article, such as a temporary vehicle registration plate, that may be made of a paper or paperboard material. The article has a zone for inserting information such as an expiration date by a printing means, and may have other information printed on it indicating a state of registration. A pattern is provided within the print zone as a means for defeating any counterfeiting such as a refractive image. The refractive image may be a hologram with a plurality of diamond shapes or other forms of refractive images that will not duplicated in appearance if photocopied. The hologram may be embossed and have a metallized upper surface, may be a plurality of small hologram particles, may be secured to the substrate, or may be provided as a unit with the outer film. After suitable printing on the paper or paperboard material has been completed, a protective transparent tape having a suitable pressure sensitive adhesive is overlaid over the printed pattern and refractive image. The exposed surface of the protective transparent tape may be coated with a suitable material for resisting alteration of the visible printed image. The printed image may comprise a date including the month, day and year.

Monroe

This reference discloses a digital electronic communication system for use in a mobile unit such as a law enforcement vehicle, which provides a comprehensive, modular communications system supported by an onboard CPU. The system provides audio, video, graphic, text and positioning communication capability and incorporates scanners and readers such as bar code readers, magnetic strip readers and fingerprint scanners to permit enhanced on site investigation and investigation support. Multifunction displays, a recording system and a full function printer

further enhance the functional capability of the field personnel. Global positioning signals are integrated into the system to permit location and heading detection and monitoring.

Ascertaining the Differences between the Prior Art and the Claims in Issue

Differences between Reference A and the Claims in Issue

Regarding Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10, the Office has alleged that 5 out of the 7 limitations of these claims are inherently disclosed in the teaching of Reference A. These 5 limitations include the steps/means for (1) entering a name...; (2) determining an expiration date...; (3) entering a vehicle identification number...; (4) accessing information required by a regulatory agency for informational placards...; and (5) positioning the temporary informational placard on the identified vehicle by the user. "That which may be inherent is not necessarily known. Obviousness cannot be predicated on what is unknown." *In re Spormann*, 363 F.2d 444, 150 USPQ 449, 452 (C.C.P.A. 1966). "Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient. If, however, the disclosure is sufficient to show that the natural result flowing from the operation as taught would result in the performance of the questioned function, it seems to be well settled that the disclosure should be regarded as sufficient." *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581, 212 USPQ 323, 326 (C.C.P.A. 1981) (quoting *Hansgirk v. Kemmer*, 102 F.2d 212, 214, 40 USPQ 665, 667 (C.C.P.A. 1939)). Since there is no evidence to support the assertion of inherency, the Office is relying probabilities or possibilities.

Furthermore, considering, for example, the preambles of Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that include "placards that comply with regulatory requirements", the fourth limitation of Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that require "accessing information required by a regulatory agency for informational placards from a database", and the fifth limitation of

Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that include "printing a transparent label in a predefined format determined by the regulatory agency... and information required by the regulatory agency". There is no suggestion or disclosure in Reference A of these limitations of Applicant's claims. There is also no disclosure in Reference A of accessing information required by a regulatory agency for informational placards from a database by the computer system.

Exhibit A is a pamphlet distributed by the Texas Department of Transportation & The Texas Motor Vehicle Board entitled *KNOW THE LAW #1, TEMPORARY TAGS & METAL DEALER PLATES*, dated July, 2003. Pamphlet page numbers 1-6 have been inserted within brackets for reference. Note particularly in the last paragraph of the center section above the example numerals of page [6] of Exhibit A, which states "Make sure you fill out the expiration date on the temporary red and blue tags in numerals with the same format as shown below. Use a wide black felt tip pen and be sure to cover the numerals with a 2"tape." The "numerals with the same format as shown below" is illustrated thereon.

Exhibit B is a copy of a web page from the ExpressTag web site dated November 8, 2003, which illustrates the ExpressTag product produced by a dealer, Sewell Lexus, in Dallas, Texas. Note particularly the fourth numeral of the illustrated tag that represents the numeral version of the number "nine", and compare this numeral version with that shown in the center section of page 1 of Exhibit A. It is clearly evident that the fourth numeral of the illustrated ExpressTag is not in compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Texas Department of Transportation & the Texas Motor Vehicle Board. It should also be noted that, as described in the third paragraph of page 1 of Reference A, the parent company of ExpressTag is Automated Dealer Services of Texas (ADS), the originator of Reference A. Also described in the first paragraph of page 1 of Reference A, ADS also markets the Texas Plate Marker (TPM).

The comparison of Exhibit A and Exhibit B illustrates that fact that ExpressTag is not in compliance with the regulatory agency requirements of the jurisdiction, as set forth in Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10, and that the allegations of "inherent disclosure" of the limitations of applicant's claims in Reference A by the Office are clearly erroneous.

This same differentiation between Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10, and Reference A also applies the preamble, second limitation and fifth limitation of Applicant's independent claim 22, which set forth "placards that comply with regulatory requirements", "a transparent label imprinted with information required by a regulatory agency" and "placards that conform to regulatory agency requirements", respectively.

An additional difference between Reference A and the "regulatory agency requirements" limitations discussed above in Applicant's claims 1, 10 and 22, is that Applicant is one of three entities that have been determined by Texas Department of Transportation to meet or exceed all regulatory requirements in the state of Texas. The purveyors of the products described in Reference A are not included as one of the three entities. Exhibit C1 is a letter/declaration of May 2, 2003 from the Enforcement Director of the Texas Department of Transportation attesting to the fact that the present invention, as represented in Applicants claims 1, 10 and 22, comport with the laws of Texas. Exhibit C2 is a letter/declaration of June 29, 2006 from the Director of Enforcement of the Texas Department of Transportation attesting to the fact that the present invention, as claimed in Applicants claims 1, 10 and 22, is in compliance with the laws of Texas. Furthermore, Exhibit C3 is a letter/declaration of November 6, 2007 from the Enforcement Director of the Texas Department of Transportation attesting to the fact that the software systems by the present inventor Glen Hagood (d/b/a GCS Systems, Inc.), Chris Soape (d/b/a/ U.S. Temp Tags) and Brian Gause (d/b/a Temp Tag System) are the only software systems that have been

determined to be in compliance with current Texas laws. The entity identified in Reference A, ADS (Automated Dealer Services of Texas), is not included as one of the entities identified in Exhibit C3 that meet or exceed the legal requirements in Texas, or any other state. This is further evidence that the limitations of Applicant's claims described above are not inherent in the ADS disclosure of Reference A.

Differences between Curiel and the Claims in Issue

Considering again the preambles of Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that include "placards that comply with regulatory requirements", the fourth limitation of Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that require "accessing information required by a regulatory agency for informational placards", and the fifth limitation of Applicant's independent claims 1 and 10 that include "printing a transparent label in a predefined format determined by the regulatory agency...and information required by the regulatory agency". The preamble, second limitation, and fifth limitation of Applicant's independent claim 22 set forth "placards that comply with regulatory requirements", "a transparent label imprinted with information required by a regulatory agency" and "placards that conform to regulatory agency requirements", respectively. A detailed examination of the Curiel reference revealed that there is no disclosure of "regulatory requirements" or "regulatory agency" in the reference. The citation by the Office of Curiel col. 2 lines 1-7 merely discloses permits that have certain preprinted information from the state. Therefore, these claim limitations of Applicant's independent claims set forth above are not disclosed in the Curiel reference.

Another difference between Applicant's independent claims 1, 10 and 22 and the Curiel disclosure is that Applicant requires securing a single transparent label to a substrate while the

Curiel disclosure requires securing multiple articles to a substrate as shown in Figures 1-7 and described in column 5, line 56 through column 9 line 48 of Curiel.

Yet another difference between Applicant's independent claims 1, 10 and 22 and the Curiel disclosure is that Applicant requires that the transparent label completely cover at least on substrate surface while the Curiel reference requires that multiple articles cover only part of a substrate surface as shown particularly in Figure 7 and described in column 9, lines 28-62 of Curiel.

A further difference between Applicant's independent claims 1, 10 and 22 and the Curiel disclosure is that Applicant's claims requires accessing information required by a regulatory agency for informational placards from a database by the computer system. There is no disclosure in the Curiel disclosure of accessing regulatory information from a database.

Other differences with the Curiel disclosure include "the dealer applying the date of expiration" (Curiel column 3, line 21) and "the use by the end user of a thinner lower viscosity ink as by an appropriate marker which will penetrate the substrate." (Curiel column 3 line 67 through column 4 line 2). These functions are automated in Applicant's claimed invention.

Differences between Monroe and the Claims in Issue

As described above concerning Reference A and Curiel, there is no suggestion in the Monroe reference of regulatory compliance, regulatory agency requirements or information required by a regulatory agency, as claimed by Applicant. The only feature provided by the Monroe reference that is common to Applicant's disclosure is the use of a bar code scanner to enter a VIN.

Resolving the Level of Ordinary Skill in the Pertinent Art

The level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art is possessed by a person familiar with the regulatory requirements for temporary license plates who has knowledge of processes used in the

printing industry.

Evaluating Evidence of Secondary Considerations

Failure of Others

As evidence of the secondary consideration of failure of others, Daniel Henderson, identified in Reference A, is the named registered agent of the entity "AUTOMATED DEALER SERVICES, INC." identified in Exhibit D1, a recent business organization information page from the Texas Secretary of State web site. A search of the term "EXPRESSTAG.COM INC." in the Texas Secretary of State web site also accesses this same information page. Note that the entity status of "AUTOMATED DEALER SERVICES, INC." is "voluntary dissolved". In contrast, Applicant is the named registered agent of the entity "GCS SYSTEMS, INC." identified in Exhibit D2, a recent business organization information page from the Texas Secretary of State web site. Exhibit D2 identifies the entity status of "GCS SYSTEMS, INC." as "In existence". Applicant has been unable to identify any automobile dealerships that currently purchase the Express Tag services of ADS. This is evidence of the failure of ADS to provide suitable tags in the marketplace, where Applicant has been successful.

As further evidence of the failure of ADS to supply suitable tags is evidenced by Exhibit C3, whereby the product described in Reference A has not been determined to be in compliance with current Texas law.

SUCCESS OF POTENTIALLY INFRINGING/COPIED PRODUCTS

Exhibit C3 is evidence that Applicant's claimed invention has been substantially copied by two other purveyors of temporary tags in Texas. In particular, Applicant's claim limitations, and particularly compliance with regulatory agency requirements, are inherent in the software systems of US Temp Tag and Temp Tag System. As evidence that Applicant's invention

preceded the software systems of US Temp Tag and Temp Tag System, Applicant's filing date of the present patent application is July 31, 2003, Exhibit C1 is evidence that Applicant's claimed software system met Texas regulatory requirements as early as May 2, 2003, and Exhibit D2 is evidence that Applicant filed for the business entity GCS Systems, Inc. on July 17, 2003. Exhibit E1 is evidence that US Temp Tag did not file for the business entity U.S. Temp Tag, LLC until May 3, 2006, while Exhibit E2 is evidence that Temp Tag System did not file for the business entity Temp Tag System, LLC until June 25, 2007. The evidence shows that Applicant's claimed invention preceded that of US Temp Tag and Temp Tag System, and that US Temp Tag and Temp Tag System systems are copies of Applicant's invention and are potentially infringer of any patent issued therefrom.

SUMMARY

In summary, applicant has amended the claims to further distinguish Applicant's claimed invention over the cited references, and presented a reasoned analysis and factual inquiry to establish a case on nonobviousness over combinations of the references cited by the Office. Since the analysis above shows the nonobvious features of applicant's claimed invention in view of the cited references, the Office has failed to establish a case for obviousness. Applicant requests reversal of all rejections and the application be allowed to issue.

Respectfully Submitted,

November 29, 2007
Date

/Douglas D. Russell/
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Attorney for Applicants

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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

* Unlike the metal plate and black tags, a retail consumer can display signs and carry a load in a vehicle with a red tag. Make sure all the information is filled out legibly on the red tags before placing on the buyer's vehicle.

* If an unregistered vehicle is sold to another dealer, e.g., a foreign dealer, the selling dealer may use a red buyer's tag. However, an auction may not use a red buyer's tag on vehicles sold at auction unless the vehicle was owned by the auction and the auction's name is in the chain of title. In this instance, the selling dealer needs to furnish the red tag to the buyer.

BUYER'S BLUE SUPPLEMENTAL TEMPORARY TAG

* The blue supplemental tag is to be used *only* in those instances where a dealer has paid off the lien on a vehicle and the lienholder has not issued a release of lien within 10 days of the payment. In these instances a dealer may issue a blue tag when the red tag expires.

* Only one blue tag may be issued and it may only be issued for a period of 21 calendar days starting on the day the red tag expires. If a dealer has not received the release of lien within this extended period and is unable to apply for title, then the dealer needs to obtain a 30-day permit from the tax office for the customer. Blue tags otherwise carry the same requirements as a red tag.

ALL TEMPORARY TAGS

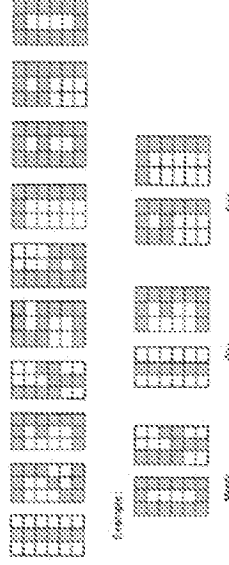
* Temporary tags may only be printed by those printers who are licensed with the agency to print the tags. If your printer does not have a printer's license for tags, have them call the agency for information on how to get

KNOW THE LAW #1

licensed. Printers are required to keep records of who bought tags and how many. They are also required to keep copies of dealer licenses to verify that the customer is a current licensed dealer.

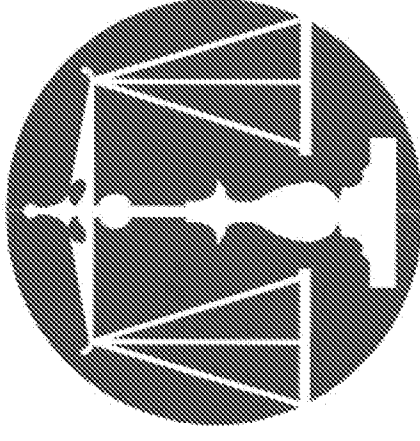
* When you place a tag on a vehicle, make sure it is in the license plate holder or is "clearly visible" in the window. If the back window is tinted so dark the date and required information cannot be read standing 6' behind the vehicle, the tag does *not* meet the "clearly visible" standard.

* Make sure you fill out the expiration date on the temporary red and blue tags in numerals with the same format as shown below. Use a wide black felt tip pen and be sure to cover the numerals with a 2" tape.



For more information call or write:

The Texas Motor Vehicle Board
Enforcement Section
P.O. Box 2793
Austin, Texas 78768-2293
512/416-4800 or 800/687-7846



TEMPORARY TAGS & METAL DEALER PLATES

BUYER'S NAME		EXPIRATION DATE	
JOHN DOE MOTORS		01/01/01	
ADDRESS		CITY	
12345678901234567890		12345678901234567890	
COUNTY		STATE	
HARRIS		TX	
TAXPAYER ID		REGISTRATION	
12345678901234567890		12345678901234567890	
SALES TAX		REGISTRATION	
12345678901234567890		12345678901234567890	
TOTAL		TOTAL	
12345678901234567890		12345678901234567890	

Courtesy of
Texas Department of Transportation &
The Texas Motor Vehicle Board
7/03

DEALER PLATES & TEMPORARY TAGS

One of the privileges of having a dealer's license is the ability to mount metal dealer plates on your vehicles. One of the responsibilities of a dealer is to make sure temporary tags are filled out properly. Different tags have different rules. Knowing these rules will make life simpler for you and your customer. Failure to abide by these rules will subject a dealer to fines. Also, law enforcement will confiscate tags and ticket consumers for certain tag violations. This brochure outlines the main requirements for dealers who use metal plates and temporary tags. It does NOT take the place of having your attorney advise you of all the laws and regulations that govern your business.

ALL PLATES AND TAGS

Plates and tags are valuable commodities to criminals and others who will use them to conceal identification of vehicles or avoid paying tax and registration fees. Dealers should keep all plates and tags under lock and key when not in use on a vehicle. A dealer is responsible if a salesperson misuses the tag or gives it to a friend or relative. Temporary tags are especially prone to theft and misuse by employees. Be responsible and make sure you know where your plates and tags are located.

[2]

METAL DEALER PLATES

Metal dealer plates can be ordered at any time during a dealer's license period. However, they expire when the dealer license expires. Proper use of dealer plates include:

- * Dealer plates are to be placed only on those vehicles that are in a dealer's inventory.
- * They cannot be used on any vehicle that a dealer is not licensed to sell.
- * The vehicle displaying a metal dealer plate must have a current inspection.
- * The title must be assigned or registered in the dealership's name.
- * The plates must be displayed in the license plate holder.
- * Commercial signs cannot be displayed on the vehicle.
- * Plates may not be used on a vehicle carrying a load.
- * Vehicles with metal plates can be used for personal business.

*** Most importantly,** dealers are required to keep a log of all metal plates issued to them. The log must identify the metal plate number; the make of the vehicle; the vehicle identification number; and the name of the person in control of the vehicle.

DEALER'S BLACK TEMPORARY TAGS

The temporary black tag is an "in-transit" tag and is used to transport the vehicle from place to place. It should be removed from the vehicle after the vehicle arrives at its destination. Dealers should *not* keep black tags on their vehicles displayed on their lots. These tags are often stolen and are valuable to criminals because they do not have an

[3]

expiration date. Some dealers laminate their black tags, number them, and use a "check-in and check-out" procedure with a limited amount of black tags available for test drives or other purposes. Proper use of black tags include:

- * Demo drives or to transport vehicles for repair or reconditioning. When a dealer buys vehicles at the auction or from another dealer, he should drive them to his lot with a black tag displayed.
- * A black tag may be used on a vehicle that does *not* have a current inspection sticker.
- * The title of the vehicle must be assigned or registered to the dealership.
- * Unlike the metal dealer plate, a vehicle displaying a black tag may not be used for personal use, no matter how seemingly innocent. Many people try to obtain a black tag instead of registering their vehicle because there is no expiration date on the tag. Consequently, law enforcement officers are particularly alert to vehicles with black tags in grocery store parking lots, malls, or any other place where it appears the driver is conducting personal business.
- * Like the metal plate, signs may not be displayed on a vehicle with a black tag.
- * Auctions are allowed to use a black tag with the auction's license number to "ferry" vehicles from dealers' lots to the auction.

BUYER'S RED TEMPORARY TAG

- * The temporary red tag is used on vehicles that are sold to a *retail* purchaser.
- * Only one red tag can be issued to a buyer and that tag is only good for 21 calendar days.
- * The vehicle must have a current inspection.

[4]

EXHIBIT B



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PRODUCT OVERVIEW

What is ExpressTag™?

EXPRESSTAG™ is an easy to use Internet-based application that automates the process of completing red tags. Not only does the EXPRESSTAG™ system create professional looking dealer red tags it allows you to automatically send customized thank you letters, customer surveys, service reminders, special sales announcements, and much more.

Features & Benefits

- Creates professional red tags
- Automatic 21-day calculating
- Captures and stores customer and vehicle information
- Automatic reminders of expiring red tags
- Automatic thank you letter and survey emailed to customer

Pricing

ExpressTag™ System

Bronze	\$45/mo. + \$45 One time set up Single user access Creates professional red tags Stores customer information
Silver	\$95/mo. + \$95 One time set up Single user access Creates professional red tags Stores customer information Automatic thank you email for every car sold
Gold	\$195/mo. + \$195 One time set up 10 user access Creates professional red tags Stores customer information Automatic thank you email sent to customer Automatic on-line survey sent to customer Automatic reminder of expiring red tags Automatic 30 day follow up email Automatic 90 day follow up email
Platinum	\$295/mo. + \$295 One time set up 20 user access Creates professional red tags Stores customer information Automatic thank you email sent to customer Automatic on-line survey sent to customer Automatic reminder of expiring red tags Automatic 30 day follow up email Automatic 90 day follow up email Automatic 180 day follow up email Automatic 365 day follow up email Quarterly customized email campaign for dealership

EXHIBIT C



Texas Department of Transportation

MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION - Enforcement Section
P.O. Box 2293 ♦ Austin, Texas 78768 ♦ (512) 416-4800 ♦ FAX (512) 416-4891

May 2, 2003


Mr. Glen Hagood
1109 Coaches Crossing
Pflugerville, TX 78640

Dear Mr. Hagood:

Thank you for taking the time to show me your computer-generated laminates for the buyer's temporary tags. After reviewing the tags, I have determined that they do comport with the law and I can see no reason why a dealer should not use this feature.

Good luck on your endeavor.

Sincerely,



Carol J. Kent
Enforcement Director
ckent@dot.state.tx.us



Texas Department of Transportation

MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION - Enforcement Section

P.O. Box 2293 * Austin, Texas 78768 * (512) 416-4800 * FAX (512) 416-4891

June 29, 2006

Mr. Glen Hagood
GCS Systems, Inc.
1109 Coaches Crossing
Pflugerville, Texas 78660

Re: GCS Systems Texas Temporary Tags

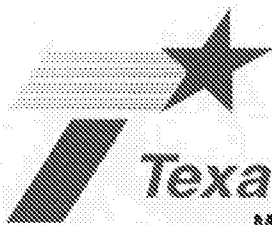
Dear Mr. Hagood:

After reviewing your process and finished product of Texas temporary tags, we want to commend you on producing a fine product. Not only is your product in compliance with the law, but goes beyond our expectations in security features.

We appreciate your creative approach and while this agency may not recommend any one system over another, we certainly can advise anyone who may inquire that your product does indeed meet all the legal requirements.

Sincerely,

Carol J. Kent
Director of Enforcement
ckent@dot.state.tx.us



Texas Department of Transportation

MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION - Enforcement Section

P.O. Box 2293 * Austin, Texas 78768 * (512) 416-4800 * FAX (512) 416-4891

November 6, 2007

Mr. Glen Hagood
109 Stone Water Drive
Jarrell, TX 76537

Dear Mr. Hagood:

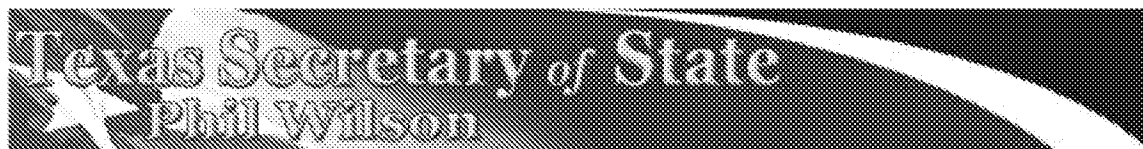
Per your request, this letter will confirm that this office has reviewed certain dealer temporary tag programs. We have had the opportunity to examine the tags of three companies namely Glen Hagood d/b/a GSC Systems, Inc.; Chris Soape d/b/a US Temp Tags; and, Brian Gause d/b/a Temp Tag System.

Each of the aforementioned companies produces a temporary tag from a software system that prints out the tag at the dealer's location. These are the only software systems that this office has reviewed and determined that the tag format in is compliance with current Texas laws.

Sincerely,


Carol J. Kent
Enforcement Director

EXHIBIT D



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BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS INQUIRY - VIEW ENTITY

Filing Number: 158497200 **Entity Type:** Domestic For-Profit Corporation

Original Date of Filing: May 30, 2000 **Entity Status:** Voluntarily dissolved

Formation Date: N/A

Tax ID: 000000000000 **FEIN:**

Duration: Perpetual

Name: AUTOMATED DEALER SERVICES, INC.

Address: 7404 LEOPARD ST
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78409-1903 USA

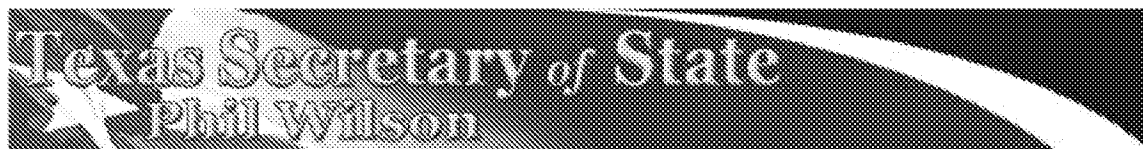
<u>REGISTERED AGENT</u>	<u>FILING HISTORY</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>ASSUMED NAMES</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED ENTITIES</u>
Name	Address		Inactive Date		
Daniel Henderson	7404 Leopard St. Corpus Christi, TX 78409 USA				

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BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS INQUIRY - VIEW ENTITY

Filing Number: 800226347 **Entity Type:** Domestic For-Profit Corporation
Original Date of Filing: July 17, 2003 **Entity Status:** In existence
Formation Date: N/A
Tax ID: 12001539969 **FEIN:**
Duration: Perpetual
Name: GCS SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 1109 COACHES CROSSING
PFLUGERVILLE, TX 78660 USA

<u>REGISTERED AGENT</u>	<u>FILING HISTORY</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>ASSUMED NAMES</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED ENTITIES</u>
Name	Address	Inactive Date			
Glen Hagood	1109 Coaches Crossing Pflugerville, TX 78660 USA				

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EXHIBIT E



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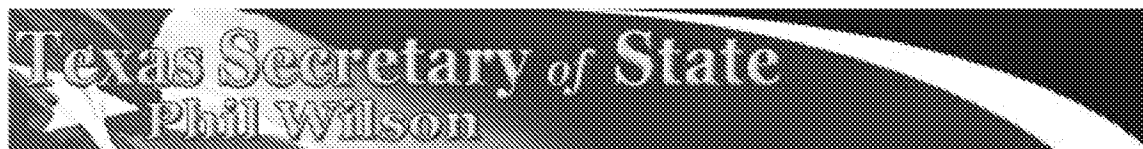
BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS INQUIRY - VIEW ENTITY

Filing Number: 800649564 **Entity Type:** Domestic Limited Liability Company (LLC)
Original Date of Filing: May 3, 2006 **Entity Status:** In existence
Formation Date: N/A
Tax ID: 32019724650 **FEIN:**
Duration: Perpetual
Name: U.S. Temp Tag, LLC
Address: PO BOX 151861
AUSTIN, TX 78715 USA

<u>REGISTERED AGENT</u>	<u>FILING HISTORY</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>ASSUMED NAMES</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED ENTITIES</u>
Name		Address		Inactive Date	
Christopher G. Soape		11113 Blissfield Cove Austin, TX 78739 USA			

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BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS INQUIRY - VIEW ENTITY

Filing Number: 800834346 **Entity Type:** Domestic Limited Liability Company (LLC)
Original Date of Filing: June 25, 2007 **Entity Status:** In existence
Formation Date: N/A
Tax ID: 32033218333 **FEIN:**
Duration: Perpetual
Name: TEMP TAG SYSTEM, LLC
Address: 701 BRAZOS ST STE 1050
AUSTIN, TX 787013232 USA

<u>REGISTERED AGENT</u>	<u>FILING HISTORY</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>ASSUMED NAMES</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED ENTITIES</u>
Name		Address		Inactive Date	
Corporation Service Company		701 Brazos ST STE 1050 Austin, TX 78701 USA			

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